# CHARACTERY

OR,

A most Easie and Exact METHOD of SHORT and SWIFT WRITING:

Whereby *Sermons* or *Speeches* may be Exactly taken, Word for Word from the mouth of the Speaker with much ease and speed.

The full understanding of this ART is easily attained in one Weeks time, by the help of this Book only.

Invented and exactly Composed by JEREMIAH RICH, Teacher of the said ART in S^t. *Olives* Parish in *Southwark*, at one M^rs. *Williams* a Mid-wife.

LONDON,

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o the Right Honourable, *Robert*, Lord *Rich*, Baron of *Leez*, Knight of the Noble Order of the *Bath*, Son and Heir to the Right Honourable *Robert*, Earle of *Warwicke* Lord High Admirall of *England*.

Right Honourable:

*IT is not out of any conceit of worth in these following* Papers, *but the pure Zeal that I have ever borne to your Honourable Family, and in particular, to my Noble Lord your Father, & your Lordship that hath given wings to my Presumption to fly with my Young One to your Lordship for protection, although there be nothing in this ensuing* Manuel, *either for delight or judgement, that can back my request for your perusall: Yet if at your idlest houres your Lordship but please to cast an eye upon it, you will find it so necessary for your weaker*

Cou-

*Countrymen (whose good it is Hereditary for your Lordship to covet) that you will not think them unworthy your Honourable Favour: And as the lower Shrubs stand secure from the violence of wind & weather under the taller Oaks; so this* Art *of* Charactry *shall be better preserved from the carping and envying of* Zoylus *his Scholars under your Lordships Shelter, and receive more gratful entertainment from strangers, because it presents it self in your Lordships Livery.*

*Pardon my boldnesse my Noble Lord, if I have intrencht too farre upon your goodnesse in offering a guift unworthy your acceptance, and let the errour consume in his Zeal who shall be ever proud to be*

Your Lordships

Servant

JER: RICH.

Quest.

Queſtion.

*SIR, either your pains is great, or elſe your hand is very brief: To put me out of doubt of the one, and to make me aſſured of the other, ſhew mé what benifit is in the Art?*

*Anſw.* The good therein contained is much, and very benificiall: Firſt, in regard of the Secrecy; Secondly, in regard of the Brevity.

Firſt in regard of the Secrecy, if any would ſet down any thing that he would not have another know; if he ſet it down in theſe Characters, it is uſefull for himſelf, but a miſtery to others.

Queſt. *I have a deſire to learn this Art, if I thought it would not ſpoyl my ſpelling, becauſe you ſpell falſe Engliſh; but what is the other benifit that appertaineth to this Art?*

*Anſw.* The other benifit is the Brevity thereof, any ordinary hand backt but with a meán capacity may writ almoſt as faſt as ſpeak, which hath been proved by many; and whereas you ſay it will ſpoyl your ſpelling by the reaſon we ſpell falſe Engliſh.

I Anſwer, that indeed ſometimes we leave out ſome ſuperfluous Letters that have but litle ſound, and therefore may well be ſpared; but this is as a far from hindering him that could before writ true Engliſh; as the ſpeaking of French wil make an Engliſh-man forget his ſpeaking of Engliſh: Nay, I have taught ſome that when they could writ this Art, were better ſpellers then they were before.

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And forasmuch as we do approve of true English in other writing, yet cannot make use of it in this. I will proceed to shew what Letters may be left out of some words, and how the words may be thereby abreviated, and yet sufficiently pronounced.

And here observe, that one or two Letters may be left out in the shortest word almost that can be named.

As in these,

| For | | writ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| might | | mit | |
| fight | | fit | |
| light | | lit | |
| dough | | do | |

2 Observe that you may leave out a whole silable, and yet the word understood plainly.

As for Example:

| For | | write | |
|---|---|---|---|
| resolute | | resslut | |
| communication | | comucation | |
| hypocrite | | hypocrit | |

3 Observe, that sometimes 2 or 3 Silabels may be left out at the latter end of the word.

As in these:

| For | | writ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| incomprehensible | | incom | |
| holoforneſſe | | holo | |
| redeemed | | red | |

Queſt. *May not* e *be left out when it is of but litle sound?*

*Anſw.* Yea, sometimes in the beginning of the word, sometimes in the middle, sometimes at the latter end, as followeth:

In the beginning when it cometh before *x*:

For { extend, external } writ { xtend, xternal }

As also when it cometh before *n* it may be left out; in like manner when *e* also cometh in the middle of a word it may be left ont when the sound of it is drowned by the consonant that follow it.

As for Example:

For { enternall, enterupt } writ { ntrnal, ntrupt }

And alwayes at the latter end of a word that doth exceed one silable.

As for Example:

For { betime, beleeve, be due } writ { betim, beleev, bedu }

Quest. *When two vowels come together in a word, How must I expresse them?*

*Answ.* Most commonly the first vowel sound the word, and therefore the other may be omitted, as I have formerly said concerning Dipthongs.

As for Example:

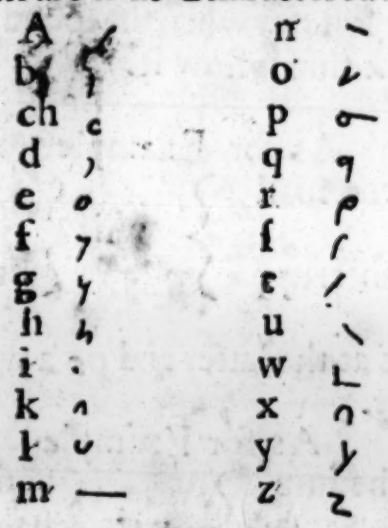
For { feare, feat, seat, deall } writ { fer, fet, set, del }

Quest. *You have resolved me concerning the Athographs*

*of this Art in generall, but what is the first point thereof in particular that I must learn?*

*Answ.* The first particular that you must learn, is the Letters of the Alphabet:

1. Which are thus Characters:




Quest. *How shall I know how to begin and which way to end these Letters?*

*Answ.* You must make them so, that you may end most of them to the right hand, save onely *t* and *y* which are not often used, and therefore are ended to the left hand, which when you are perfect in, it is as soon done as the former.

2 Observe that all your Letters must be made without taking the pen from the paper, that is at once.

3 Observe that *q* stands for *qu* because they alwayes come together.

Quest. *I find in the Alphabet, that* c *stands for* ch, *how shall I writ a word that beginneth with* c *alone?*

*Answ.* You must observe in this Art, to change one consonant for another of the like sound; if the first will

will not serve: Therefore when any word begineth with *c* you must begin it with *k* standing in the place of *c*

As for Example:

For { come / call } [illegible] kom [illegible]

Quest. *How shall I do when any word beginneth with an* i *seeing you have none other but an* i *vowel?*

*Answ.* You must as I said before change one consonant for another of the like sound, as when *j* doth begin a word it is sounded like *g* because it is a consonant, therfore when a word beginneth with *j* set *g* in the stead of *j*

As for Example:

For { john / james } writ { gon / gams }

And the like.

Quest, *I am pretty well resolued concerning the Letters, but when I have attained this by heart, what is the next to be learned?*

*Answ.* The next is double consonants that follow in order, where you must observe that when two Letters come together, and none of both of them be vowels, then it is called a double consonant, and must be joyned together as one letter.

As to writ *bl* your *b* alone is thus ı and *l* thus ᴗ when you joyn them together, draw *l* from the foot of *b* thus ᴗ as also to writ *ld* your *l* thus ᴗ and *d* thus ᴗ

 when

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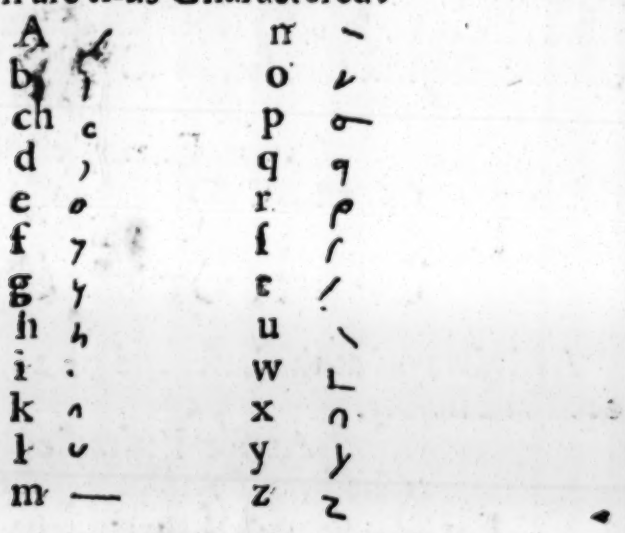


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will not ſerve: Therefore when any word begineth with *c* you muſt begin it with *k* ſtanding in the place of *c*

As for Example:

For { come } [illegible] kom
{ call } [illegible]

Queſt. *How ſhall I do when any word beginneth with an* i *ſeeing you have none other but an* i *vowel?*

*Anſw.* You muſt as I ſaid before change one conſonant for another of the like ſound, as when *j* doth begin a word it is ſounded like *g* becauſe it is a conſonant, therfore when a word beginneth with *j* ſet *g* in the ſtead of *j*

As for Example:

For { john } writ { gon
{ james } { gams

And the like.

Queſt. *I am pretty well reſolued concerning the Letters, but when I have attained this by heart, what is the next to be learned?*

*Anſw.* The next is double conſonants that follow in order, where you muſt obſerve that when two Letters come together, and none of both of them be vowels, then it is called a double conſonant, and muſt be joyned together as one letter.

As to writ *bl* your *b* alone is thus ı and *l* thus ᴗ when you joyn them together, draw *l* from the foot of *b* thus ᴗ as alſo to writ *ld* your *l* thus ᴗ and *d* thus ᴗ

 when

when you joyn them, draw *d* from the foot of *l* thus and ſo of all the reſt: I ſhall omit to ſet all of them to be got by heart, for he that can do one, may underſtand all being of the ſame rule.

nſonants.

| | |
|---|---|
| | ld |
| | lk |
| | ſt |
| br | nd |
| fr | nk |
| gr | nt |

Where note that if *r* doth follow *b* or *g* or *f* it muſt be turned from the bottome like a roman and therefore hath no relation to that of the alphabet.

Queſt. *I underſtand the Alphabet and their double Conſonants; but how ſhall I underſtand the places of the vowels, for I have ſeen in other ſhort-hand books five places for the vowels, muſt I obſerve ſo many before I can writ a word of one ſillable?*

*Anſw.* No, for though it is ſo in other hands, yet they are not commodious, but rather a hindrance; for there being ſo many places about one ſide of a ſmal character, that the writer many times doth miſplace his vowels, placing *a* for *e* and *e* for *a* which breeds much confuſion in the reading, as hath been proved.

Therefore we have omited one of the vowels, and reſerved but four to be placed about the conſonants, and therefore the eaſier to be underſtood.

The vowel that is omited is *e* which we writ in his own proper character, and joyn it to the conſonant when it doth end a word thus:

words

Words of the vowel *e*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſee | | he | |
| me | | we | |
| we | | ſee | |

As alſo when it doth come in the middle of a word it is expreſſed thus:

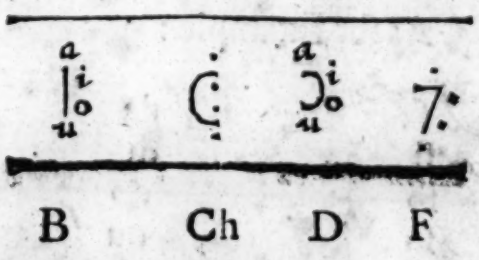
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſet |  | den |  |
| let |  | ſend |  |
| det |  | lend | |

And ſo of all other:

Queſt. *I do underſtand the joyning of the vowel* e *to the conſonant either at the middle or the end of the word: but how are all the other vowels placed?*

*Anſw.* Thus:

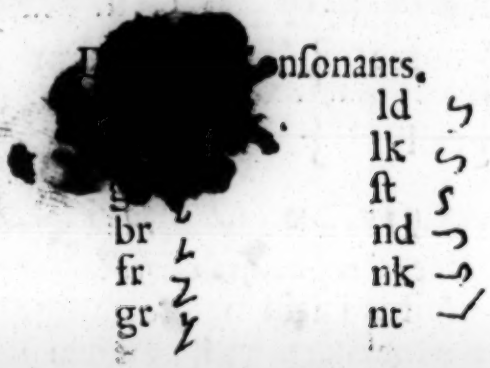
The places of the vowels:




B Ch D F

The place of *a* is over the head:
The place of *i* lower then the head:
The place of *o* almoſt at the bottome:
The place of *u* underneath.

when you joyn them, draw *d* from the foot of *l* thus and ſo of all the reſt: I ſhall omit to ſet all of them to be got by heart, for he that can do one, may underſtand all being of the ſame rule.

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Therefore we have omited one of the vowels, and reſerved but four to be placed about the conſonants, and therefore the eaſier to be underſtood.

The vowel that is omited is *e* which we writ in his own proper character, and joyn it to the conſonant when it doth end a word thus;

words

Words of the vowel *e*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fee |  | he | |
| me |  | we | |
| we |  | fee |  |

As alſo when it doth come in the middle of a word it is expreſſed thus:

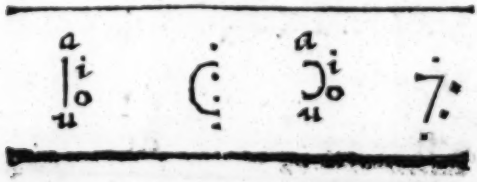
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſet | | den | |
| let | | ſend | |
| det | | lend | |

And ſo of all other:

Queſt. *I do underſtand the joyning of the vowel* e *to the conſonant either at the middle or the end of the word: but how are all the other vowels placed?*

*Anſw.* Thus:

The places of the vowels:




B Ch D F

The place of *a* is over the head:
The place of *i* lower then the head:
The place of *o* almoſt at the bottome:
The place of *u* underneath.

Queſt. *Why are all the vowels placed on the right hand of the Conſonants?*

*Anſw.* For two reaſons: Firſt becauſe of Brevity, that the writer may go forward in the time of his writing, and not go back to the left hand to place his Conſonants, for fear of making a confuſion.

Second, becauſe the left ſide of the Character is left empty for to place *ſ* which otherwiſe cannot be expreſt, for when any word doth end with *ſ* you muſt expreſſe it by adding a title to the backſide of the word as I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

Queſt. *Sir, by your directions I underſtand the places of the vowels ſufficientlie, but what is the meaning of them?*

*Anſw.* Firſt if a word of two Letters commeth, and the firſt is a conſonant and the other a vowel, you muſt firſt writ the conſonant and ſet a title in the place of the vowel: as for example, to writ *do* your firſt Letter is *d* which you writ thus ) the other being *o* ſet a title in the place thereof thus ? as alſo *da* your *d* thus ) the next being *a* you muſt ſet a title in the place thereof which is over the head thus )

As for Example:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſa | ς | da | ) |
| ſi | ſ | di | ) |
| ſo | ſ | do | ? |
| ſu | ſ | du | ? |

Queſt. *What muſt I do with a word, when one conſonant begins it, and another doth end it?*

*Anſw.* You muſt firſt writ the firſt conſonant and ſet the laſt in the place of the vowel that comes between.

words

Words of one ſilable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bat | | dam | |
| bit | | dim |  |
| bot | | dom |  |
| but | | dum |  |
| fam | | ball |  |
| fim | | bill |  |
| fom | | boll |  |
| fum | | bull |  |

An Example of words that end with *s*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bals | | times | |
| wals | | rimes |  |
| hals |  | ſins |  |

As alſo when a word begins with a double conſonant joyn your double conſonant that begins the word together, and ſet the laſt in the place of the vowel as I have ſhewed in the Copy of double Conſonants.

Words of double Conſonants:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| blam | | buld | |
| blak | | bald | |
| flam | | ſold |  |
| flay | | bold |  |
| bran | | walk |  |

Queſt. *I underſtand this, but how ſhall I do when a vowel doth begin a word?*

*Anſw.* You muſt writ the vowel in his own proper character, and if a conſonant foliowes, joyn it where you are to take your pen from the vowel:

Queſt. *Why are all the vowels placed on the right hand of the Conſonants?*

*Anſw.* For two reaſons: Firſt becauſe of Brevity, that the writer may go forward in the time of his writing, and not go back to the left hand to place his Conſonants, for fear of making a confuſion.

Second, becauſe the left ſide of the Character is left empty for to place ſ which otherwiſe cannot be expreſt, for when any word doth end with ſ you muſt expreſſe it by adding a title to the backſide of the word as I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

Queſt. *Sir, by your directions I underſtand the places of the vowels ſufficientlie, but what is the meaning of them?*

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As for Example:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ſa | ſ | da | ) |
| ſi | ſ | di | ) |
| ſo | ſ | do | ? |
| ſu | ſ | du | ? |

Queſt. *What muſt I do with a word, when one conſonant begins it, and another doth end it?*

*Anſw.* You muſt firſt writ the firſt conſonant and ſet the laſt in the place of the vowel that comes between.

words

Words of one ſilable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bat |  | dam |  |
| bit |  | dim |  |
| bot | | dom | |
| but | | dum |  |
| fam | | ball |  |
| fim | | bill |  |
| ſom | | boll |  |
| ſum | | bull |  |

An Example of words that end with *s*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bals | | times |  |
| wals | | rimes |  |
| hals |  | ſins |  |

As alſo when a word begins with a double conſonant joyn your double conſonant that begins the word together, and ſet the laſt in the place of the vowel as I have ſhewed in the Copy of double Conſonants.

Words of double Conſonants:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| blam | | buld | |
| blak | | bald |  |
| flam | | ſold |  |
| flay | | bold | |
| bran | | walk |  |

Queſt. *I underſtand this, but how ſhall I do when a vowel doth begin a word?*

*Anſw.* You muſt writ the vowel in his own proper character, and if a conſonant foliowes, joyn it where you are to take your pen from the vowel:

As in theſe :

ad  all
ask  and
at all

And the like :

Queſt. *But I have ſeen many words that both the vowels muſt be expreſſed, or elſe the word cannot be pronounced ; how ſhall I do with thoſe ?*

As for Example :

dial  giant
roat  lion 

*Anſw.* You muſt writ the firſt conſonant, and ſet a title in the place of the firſt vowel, and the conſonant in the place of the laſt, as for example in the word Dial above written.

Queſt. *You have given me ſufficient directions for theſe, but how ſhall I writ a word of two ſilables ?*

*Anſw.* Firſt you muſt obſerve when any letter is drowned by the letters that go before or follow after, then it is to be left out, and the next letter ſet in the place thereof, as in the word Defile, where the ſound of *e* is but ſmal, and therefore may be left ont, and the *d* and *f* joyned together, and then ſet the laſt conſonant in the place of the vowel as in the former directions.

Words of two ſilables :

defile betime
defame bedue
deface dela

And the like :

Queſt.

Queſt. *Doth the ſingle letters expreſſe any word of themſelves when they be not joyned mith others?*

*Anſw.* Yea, all but *d* which of it ſelf ſtands for nothing; but for the other, they expreſſe words of themſelves, and thoſe that be moſt uſefull, and therefore cannot be omitted:

The Example followeth:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | after | | of |
| | be | | God |
| | church or children | | hoſpitality |
| | | | king |
| | emenent or he | | lord |
| | | | man |
| | in | | thee |
| | order | | you |
| | principality | | wherefore |
| | queſtion | | example |
| | remnant | | is |
| | ſmall | | his |

Again you muſt obſerve, that ſeven of the double conſonants of the aforenamed copy ſtands for words of them ſelves:

As for Example:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bleſſed | | knowledge | |
| glory | | ſhalt | |
| grace | | impediment | |
| that | | | |

Queſt. *I confeſſe that all manner of ſhort words may be writ with much celerity and much exactneſſe, but how ſhall I do when I come to long words?*

Anſ.

*Anſ.* For the more exactneſſe and brevity of the writing of long words, I have ſet down ſome Prepoſitions and Terminations, which are ſo called becauſe they begin and end long words, and have no relation to the Alphabet.

The Propoſitions and Terminations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| com | | cation |  |
| con | | ation |  |
| under | | lation |  |
| pra | | tation |  |
| pre | | ration |  |
| pri | | Zion |  |
| pro |  | union |  |
| pru | | count |  |
| ſud | | ſent |  |
| ſuf | | tent |  |
| re | | ſever |  |
| ack |  | ture |  |
| mount |  | ternal |  |
| ment |  | trance |  |
| tempt | | ever |  |
| cor | | | |

Queſt. *Muſt theſe Propoſitions and Terminations be got by heart as the Alphabet?*

*Anſw.* Yea, and that you may make them the quickeſt way, you muſt obſerve that you muſt make moſt of them to end them toward the right hand, the other either ſtraight up or right down.

Queſt. *I make no doubt, but I ſhall make them exactly and remember them perfectly: but how muſt I writ any long words by them?*

*Anſ.*

*Anſ.* Firſt, you muſt obſerve that if you have a Propoſition to begin the word that is named, and no Termination to end; but onely a vowel and a conſonant; then you muſt firſt writ your prepoſition; & in the place of the vowel ſet the laſt conſonant; as for a word of one ſilable, as in theſe:

Words beginning with a Prepoſition:

comun
comit
comand 
and the like.

Queſt: *What muſt I do when a conſonant followes after the Prepoſition and no Termination to end it?*

*Anſ.* If a conſonant followes the Prepoſition and no Termination to end it, you muſt writ the Prepoſition and joyn the next conſonant to it, and then ſet the laſt in the place of the vowel as you may ſee in the word *contain* here under writen:

Example:

contan
confid
complan
conform
conſum
condem

Queſt. *If I have a Termination to end the word and never a Prepoſition to begin, and the firſt be a vowel, How muſt I expreſſe the ſame?*

*Anſ.* As I ſaid before, when you have a vowel to begin the word you muſt writ the vowel in his own proper Character and joyn the next mark being a Termination to the vowel.

As

As in theſe:

acount  aſent
intent ocaſion
eternal  adoration
entranc enture

and the like:

Queſt. *If both a Prepoſition and a Termination cometh in the word, and there comes two or three letters between them, how ſhall I expreſſe them?*

*Anſ.* You muſt firſt writ your Prepoſition, and the next letter being a conſonant joyn it to the Prepoſition, and in the place of the vowel that follows after, ſet the next mark being a Termination.

As in theſe:

comunication condemnation
condition preparation
predomination conſultation

and the like:

Likewiſe, when you have none but a vowel comes between the Prepoſition and Termination, then firſt writ your Prepoſition, and in the place of the vowel ſet the Termination.

If a Prepoſition comes to begin the word, and a Termination to end it, and no letters between, then joyn them together:

As in theſe long Words:

conſent content
temptation

and ſo of all the reſt.

If any word doth end with *ing* you may expresse it by drawing out *n* from the right side of it.

As in these:

tempting 
ocasioning 
being 

Thus have I done with the directions for to writ all manner of words.

Quest. *But I have seen in your former book of* Semography, *directions for to writ whole sentences; Is it needfull I should have them also?*

*Ans.* It is needlesse for the learner to trouble himself about it untill he hath been pretty well acquainted with writing all manner of words, which when he hath atained unto, he may proceed to the directions for whole Sentences wherein he will find as much pleasure as profit; and of both as much as can be desired, the Example followes

The Alphabet of Sentences

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| abound | | unspeakable |  |
| exeeding | | triumph |  |
| larg | | trancendent |  |
| long |  | wide | |
| measurable |  | increase |  |

Quest. *I make no Question but I shall soon attain them by heart, but what must I understand by them?*

*Ans.* You must understand when a Sentence is minded, you are not to writ it all, but abreviate it by leaving out all such words as are but of little substance, and only

writ

writ as much as will bring in the ſenſe of the matter and no more: as for example, to writ *the exceeding love of God*, your character for exeeding is thus and God thus  to expreſſe the ſentence, draw your mark for God from the bottom of exeedihg thus  If you will make it *the exeeding love of God to give Chriſt*, ſet your mark for Chriſt at the bottom of God thus  As alſo to writ *the unſpeakable love of Chriſt*, your mark for unſpeakable is thus  and God thus  joyn them together as before. Nevertheleſſe, when you ſee a vowel come in the middle words of the ſentence that beareth great ſound, then diſ-joyn the laſt word in the place of the vowel, as for example, *wide is the way to Hell*, your mark for *wide* is thus  ſet your mark for *Hell* in the place of *a* thus  But this is not often, and therefore the other muſt be writ as aforeſaid, by leaving out all ſuch words as may be ſpared, namely, *the, of, to, and in*, and to joyn the other together as ſhall be hereafter mentioned.

Sentences writ by the former example:

abound in grace


increaſe in knowledge


excel in vertue and the knowledge of Chriſt


the exceeding love of God


the large love of God to ſinful men


the exceeding love of God to give Chriſt


the exceeding long ſufferings of Chriſt


wide is the way to Hell


when thou art converted, ſtrengthen thy brethren.


And ſo of all the reſt of the like ſort:

Queſt.

Quest. *These be the best that ever I saw, have you any others?*

*Ans.* Yea, If you will learn them, I will set you one direction that will help your brevity very much.

As for Example:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| people, | servants, | saints, |
| men, | women, | and children. |

For all these, you must observe six places about the chiefest word of the sentence, as to writ *God* thus ϟ then observe six places thus ⁝ϟ⁝ now the lowest tittle underneath your mark for *God* stands for *the people of God* thus ϟ the next *the servants of God* thus ϟ the next *the saints of God* thus ϟ the next is the place of women, the last the place of children.

*Sentences.*

ϟ
The People of God
ϟ
The Saints of God
The Servants of Satan
ϟ
The Saints and Servants of God
ϟ
The Men of God
The men of the World
The Women of *Samaria*
The Children of the World
ϟ
The Children of God.

Thus having spoke something of this Art in general, sufficient for the industrous learner to attain unto without any other help; I will proceed to give a hint of each thing in particular, to bring it more ready to thy understanding.

# THE TABLE:


## A

Abound
admit
advance
adultry
anger
angel
against
arguments
among

## B

Behold
baptiſme
bleſſe
becauſe
behind
beleeve
bretheren
between
become

## C

Cauſe
children
come
christ
church
congregation
comfortable
corupt

## D

Do
diligence
deſtroy
deliver
dwel
darkneſſe
diſcover

## E

Elect
example
evil
even
expect
earth

## F

Follow
faith
from
foundation
forbear
feasting
fast

## G

Give
god
great
glory
goſpel
good
general
generation

## H

He
hath
humble
heart
heaven
heritick
hypocrite
houſe

## I

Inſtrument.
inſtruct
increaſe
inward
jeſus
jeſus chriſt
judge
juſtice


King

K

ing
ngdom
ow
ep

L

et
ve
w
rd
ke
ng

M

Miſtake
nortal
nagiſtrates
noſt
niniſters
ultitude

N

Nevertheles
eighbours
eglect
eceſsity
notwithſtanding
name
nothing
now

O

Order
of
obſervation
over
omnipotent
others

P

People
principal
particular
publike
protection
patience
pacifie

Q

Qualifie
queſtion
quarter
quantity

R

Remember
righteouſneſſe
regard
religion
repent
rejoyce

S

Stand
ſalvation
ſpirit
ſelf-love
ſmall

T

Think
trinity
themſelves
torment
thus, theſe, thoſe
their
taſt
thy
trouble

V

Up
upermoſt
voice

W

We
were
wiſe
with
wickedneſſe
world
walk
whether
wild
worſhip

Y

Yet
you
your
yeeld
Zeal

Queſt. *Muſt I get the Table by heart?*

*Anſw.* All thoſe words that have no reference to the rule, muſt be got by heart; the briefneſſe thereof will ſoon countervaile the paines of attaining them.

Queſt. *So, now I think I have attained that perfection that I am able to write any thing that can be ſpoke; as alſo to join divers words together by your example of ſentences; but I have ſeen other Characters in your former book of* Semography *that muſt alſo be got by heart; I pray you ſet them down for my practiſe when leaſure ſhall permit me.*

*Anſw.* I ſhall, and note that theſe Characters have ſome relation by way of ſimilitude to the words to which they ſtand.

The Coppy followes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firſt of all or firſt | | equal | |
| laſt of all or laſt | | unequal | |
| both | | treble | |
| both together | | trinity | |
| altogether | | terible | |
| gathered | | double | |
| gethered all together | | diſciple | |
| within | | betweene | |
| even | | without | |
| uneven | | conclude | |

By the knowledge of which and the forenamed rules, thou mayeſt ſoon attaine that perfection to write with great quickneſſe, and read with much exactneſſe; and having made it plain to thy apprehenſion, I reſt, and pray, that full perfection of Grace may crowne thy indeavour. *Farewell.*

FINIS.